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BRITISH PUSHING VICTORY

Earlier Success In France Are Followed By Capture of Contalmaison After Terrific Resistance By Foo.

One English Aero Shot Down and Others Are Missing—Austrian Cruiser Sinks Several British Patrol Boats.

London, July 11.—The British captured Contalmaison, on the French front last night, the war office announced today. Several lines of trenches in Mametz Wood were taken by the British. Heavy fighting continued in Trones Wood.

BRITISH PATROL BOATS ARE SUNK; ONLY FEW SAVED

Berlin, July 11.—The Austrian admiralty announced today that an Austrian cruiser had sunk four British patrol boats. Only nine men from the British vessels were rescued.

The announcement follows: "Our cruiser Novara met a group of four or five British patrol boats on the coast of the Adriatic. The British boats were destroyed by our artillery fire. All the boats sank in flames, three of them after the explosion of their boilers. The Novara was able to rescue only nine members of the crew."

The Novara is a scout cruiser of 1,000 tons displacement. She has figured in several engagements in the Adriatic.

The 8-11 of the Adriatic is between the coast of Italy and the Albanian coast, connecting the Adriatic and Ionian seas.

The statement follows: "Last night, after a brief bombardment our infantry again carried Contalmaison by assault, taking 188 unarmored prisoners, including a battalion commander and four other officers. A strong counter-attack delivered by the Germans during the night was beaten back with heavy loss to the enemy and the whole village is now in our hands."

"Further east we stormed several lines of trenches in the Bois de Maumont and the greater part of this large wood is now in our possession. Here we captured one heavy howitzer, three field guns and 236 unarmored prisoners, including three officers. Heavy fighting continues in Trones Wood. In continuation of the report on aerial combats, July 9, one of our aeroplanes was shot down by a direct hit from an anti-aircraft gun and three other machines have not returned to our lines."

TRONES WOOD BATTLE CRUX OF OFFENSIVE

London, July 11.—With the capture by the French of La Maisonnette Hill, which dominates the valley of the Somme and from which everything that happens in Peronne can be observed, one of the primary objects of the Anglo-French offensive has been achieved. The two armies now are engaged in an effort to organize and extend the limits of the ground they have gained and in repelling German counter-attacks which are directed particularly against the British to the north of the river, where they succeeded in regaining a footing in the Trones Wood. At other points, however, the British have been able to make some progress although necessarily slow, against well-fortified positions.

The Germans, on their part, are heavily shelling the allied front from Lens to the Belgian coast, but thus far there have been no attempts at infantry actions except for the usual raids in which both sides engaged. The Russians continue their advance towards Kovel and now are engaged in a pitched battle along the banks of the Stokhod which they have crossed at some points. On the rest of the eastern front, while there is continuous fighting at many places, no important changes occurred. Both sides are concentrating their efforts on the Lutsk salient to the east of Kovel.

FRANCE ARTILLERY FIRE HEMS IN ENTIRE TOWN

Paris, July 11.—The French continue to report satisfactory progress in their great offensive in Picardy. Monday's operations again were concentrated to the southern echelon, which was consolidated and extended its hold upon the northern plateau opposite Peronne.

The outstanding French success of the day was the capture of all the German positions on Hill 97, the (Continued on Page 4.)

WORKMAN LIVES AFTER BURIAL IN TONS OF GRAVEL

Sand Caves in and Buries Laborer Picking at Foot of Great Bank.

RESCUER'S SHOVEL LACERATES SCALP

Saved from Interment Alive, Rabbor Says He "Feels Uncomfortable."

Buried beneath five tons of sand that gave way this morning while he was digging in a gravel pit, William Rabbor, 22 years of age, 685 Housatonic avenue was rescued by fellow laborers who dug him out and the only injury he suffered was a slight laceration of the back of the head, where one of the men struck him with a shovel while extricating him. He was taken to the Bridgeport hospital.

Rabbor and seven other laborers have been digging in a sand bank that is located at the extension of William street near Boston avenue. The gravel is owned by the Bridgeport Sand & Gravel Co. and the concern has been operating the pit for about two months.

The pit has been dug to a depth of about 50 feet and because of the loose mold of the sand, the workmen have been warned to keep away from the bank as a cave-in has been feared by the foremen. The laborers began their work at 8 o'clock this morning and Rabbor was working near the bank. Suddenly as he was picking at the base of it, the upper part gave way and before he could escape, he was completely enveloped in the slide.

The sand, kept sliding until he was completely buried from sight. Immediately the other workmen started digging to free him. The sand was dug from about his head in order that he might breathe but in removing that which covered him, one of the men in the eagerness to assist Rabbor, struck him in the back of the head with the shovel and opened up a slight gash in the scalp.

Meanwhile a call had been sent in for the emergency corps and by the time of its arrival, Rabbor had been extricated. The workmen were brushed from his face; head and body and as blood was running from the laceration, he was taken to the Bridgeport hospital by Dr. C. C. Fisher. At the hospital, the wound was closed and Rabbor was placed under observation. He is completely enveloped in the slide, and it is believed that internal injuries might have been sustained.

LAST OF STATE'S SOLDIERS START FOR BORDER DUTY

Niantic, Conn. (Camp Holcomb), July 11.—This federal concentration camp probably will close its existence today with the departure for Nogales of the six recruit companies here. Orders issued by the commandant, Col. Shultsworth, U. S. A., today, designated the following to command the companies.

Major J. Richard North, Captain Albert H. Griswold, Philip Cheney, R. F. Andrews, First Lieutenants Angus M. Fraser, C. H. Edwards, Maurice W. Haag and Frank C. Godfrey. The officers will deliver the men to the regimental commanders at Nogales and return here to be mustered out of the federal service.

The companies will leave in two sections, the first one with Companies 1, 3 and 5 and M of Winsted, leaving at 5 p. m., and Nos. 2, 4 and 6 on the second. The band will go with the first section as well.

The recruits were paid off today. A squad of Company M's men was called out last night to quell a disturbance at a local hotel. A score of recruits took French leave after taps and got into the village. They indulged in a free for all fight. Word was sent to camp and a squad went out in a hurry and broke up the crowd. Three men were arrested but owing to the lack of time they could not be put on trial. The men were badly bruised and one had flesh wounds from beer bottles.

Camp Whitman, N. Y., July 11.—Col. Louis D. Conley and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Phelan, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, were ordered mustered out of the federal service today just as the regiment was entraining here for Pharr, Texas. The order came from Major-General Leonard Wood. The cause of the action was given as "physical disability."

The news of the mustering out of these two officers came like a thunderbolt and consternation reigned in camp. Major Michael Lynch was ordered to take command temporarily until relieved by some officer to be named later.

VILLA ARMY IS DEFEATED AFTER PARRAL ATTACK

Chihuahua City, July 11.—The main body of the Villistas retreating from Jimenez attacked Parral 50 miles to the southwest but was defeated by the Carranza garrison after a savage battle, according to an official report received today by General Jacinto Trevino.

MURDERER, FIVE YEARS FUGITIVE, IS ARRESTED IN HIS HOME IN ITALY

After nearly five years on the trail of Antonio Esposito, formerly of 89 Goodwin street, State Policeman Frank Virelli has succeeded in trapping the man who is accused of one of the most brutal murders committed in Bridgeport. Esposito has been arrested in Briano, Province of Caserta, Italy, for the Connecticut state police.

Esposito, who is now 29 years old, slashed the throat of his uncle, Demetrio DiGiacomo, in the presence of his sister. The murder was committed Oct. 23, 1911, and State Policeman Virelli has been working on it unsuccessfully for nearly five years.

The murderer escaped from the home of his uncle after killing him and the local police never found any trace of him. He had been in this country up to a month ago when he sailed for Italy. His going was known to State Policeman Virelli and on his instructions, Esposito was caught as he entered his home town of Briano.

The killing of DiGiacomo shocked the Italian-born people of the city. Esposito, then 24, married, his wife soon to become a mother, was becoming a loafer and annoying his relatives.

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1911, he went to the home of his uncle and asked him for 50 cents. His uncle reprimanded him, telling him of his duties toward his wife, the viciousness of the he was leading, and the unfairness to his uncle, who also had a family to support.

DiGiacomo gave him 50 cents, "for the last time," he said. Esposito went away and didn't return until the next afternoon, Sunday.

He was intoxicated and began to quarrel. His sister, Francesca, was there and she counseled him to be quiet. "Are you against me, too?" he snarled, as he pulled a razor from his pocket. She grabbed DiGiacomo by the hair, pushed back his head and slashed his throat. The head was nearly severed from the body.

Esposito rushed from the house, leaving Francesca alone with her dead uncle, who had collapsed in the gush of blood on the floor.

The police never located Esposito, and the state authorities took up the chase. Virelli was assigned to the pursuit. He succeeded after long effort, in getting a clue to Esposito's whereabouts and by following his movements, was able to trace him to Italy, where Esposito went to visit relatives in his native town. Promptly on his arrival, he was arrested, and he is now held without bonds, which are not allowed in Italy.

Sworn statements of the evidence obtained by Detective Virelli, the medical examiner, S. M. Garlick, and Coroner Clifford B. Wilson's reports were submitted to the minister of the Province of Caserta through Consul Agent Nicola Mariani, of New Haven. Esposito will be tried in Italy.

The capture of Esposito marks the third success of State Policeman Virelli in effecting the capture of offenders who fled to Italy. Antonio Creo, who murdered Thomas Taylor, a Greenwich father of eight children, and Tony Fidella, who killed a man in Manchester, Conn., were both apprehended in Italy through his efforts.

MOLDERS WANT MINIMUM WAGE HERE FIXED AT \$3.75; SUBMIT SCHEDULE TO TWO FOUNDRIES

The first action toward getting better wages for the molders of Bridgeport was taken this morning when two companies received requests from their employees, for more pay. The Coulter & McKenize Co. and the J. A. Taylor Foundry workers took the initiative.

The men asked a minimum wage of \$3.75 a day. In isolated instances molders in Bridgeport are paid \$3 a day, but generally they receive amounts from \$3 up to \$3.75.

Conditions among the molders here are poor, according to J. R. O'Leary, one of the executives of the International Molders' union, who has come here after a tour of all the cities in New England. Improved conditions have been obtained generally.

Bridgeport has in the neighborhood of 17 factories where molders are employed and more than 1,000 are engaged at the occupation. Throughout the rest of the summer and in the autumn efforts will be made to obtain more wages for them.

The Molders' union will not attempt to interfere with the employment of women as coremakers in Bridgeport factories, despite the fact that last summer much protest was made against women working in foundries. Mr. O'Leary said today:

"Women, we believe, have the right to engage in any occupation they wish, provided the occupation isn't detrimental to their health or morals. Women should not be barmaids because the occupation would harm their morals; women should not be employed as braziers because their health would be impaired."

"I have served on commissions in three states, appointed by the governors to draw up a foundry code, governing the factory conditions in foundries. In Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania we discussed this problem of the women."

"In New York some urged that we bar the women, but my contention was that the foundry code would be thrown out by the courts as unconstitutional if it contains a clause to that effect. It is the constitutional right of women to select their occupation, in New York."

"We set a limit of 25 pounds that any woman should be compelled to lift in a foundry, or be compelled to work upon. Under the first clause, the manufacturer could assign a helper, but the rule wouldn't work out satisfactorily where a woman was on piece work. She wouldn't wait for the helper if he were not near. So, we added that no woman should be allowed to work on any piece of more than 25 pounds."

"Similar and perhaps stricter codes were drawn in the other states. We are now working on one in Massachusetts, and expect to complete our work in August."

Another meeting of the molders will take place at G. A. R. hall, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

LOCOMOBILE CO.'S BATTERY OF ARMORED CARS ACCEPTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT FOR DUTY AT BORDER

The motor car machine gun battery of Locomobile manufactured here as a gift to the war department by five wealthy New York residents, soon will be in active service at the Mexican border. The Bridgeport manufacturers received word today that the war department has made arrangements for the acceptance of the battery through the enlistment of the members of the Seventeenth Infantry regiment of New York, then detached from the regular service and assigned to separate service as two machine gun units.

The state militia authorities will requisition the war department for the machine guns, all that the cars lack in the way of equipment to make them complete.

The battery comprises one pleasure chassis, especially selected for speed in advance scouting, equipped with two machine guns, one fore and one aft; and two armored cars, mounted on truck chassis, not designed for speed, but heavily armored and armed with machine guns.

This is the first machine gun battery of motor cars ever organized in America.

They will be shipped to the State arsenal to be fitted for use on the motor cars. Then the whole outfit will be shipped to the border to be assigned to patrol duty under Major General O'Ryan.

LOCATIONS WANT MINIMUM WAGE HERE FIXED AT \$3.75; SUBMIT SCHEDULE TO TWO FOUNDRIES

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MIXTURE OF GIN AND ACID KILLS MOTHER OF TRIO

Williston St. Woman Drinks Strange Concoction and Dies Soon After.

AT HOUSEHOLD TASKS WHEN SHE COLLAPSES

Medical Examiner Believes She Took Potion Thinking it Was Medicine.

Mrs. Rosa Adams of 11 Williston street died in agony in her room this morning after taking a quantity of a mixture, believed to be whiskey and carbolic acid. Medical Examiner S. M. Garlick investigated the death this morning and stated that he believed it to have been accidental.

Mrs. Adams and her husband, an employee of the Whiting Manufacturing Co., and their three small children moved to the Williston street address a week ago today. They have been living in this city several weeks but the other occupants did not know from where they came.

This morning Mrs. Adams arose at 8 o'clock, prepared breakfast. After partaking of the meal, her husband left for work and Mrs. Adams accompanied him several blocks on his way. About 7 o'clock she dressed the three children and gave them their breakfast and then set about to do her housework.

Mrs. Adams has not been feeling well of late and has been taking medicine from a six ounce bottle. This morning as has been her custom, she went to the medicine chest and took down a bottle. The contents were almost identical in color with her medicine. The bottle containing the poison, however, held but four ounces. She drank some.

Mrs. Adams proceeded doing her work about the house until about 8:45 o'clock when she called to Miss Elsie Amerhardner, who has been visiting her. She told Miss Amerhardner that she was suffering greatly and thought she had taken the wrong medicine.

Writing in pain, Mrs. Adams collapsed and fell to the floor. Miss Amerhardner alarmed at the sight, screamed for help and Mrs. W. S. Hartley, who resides up stairs, hastened to the floor below. Entering the bed chamber she saw Mrs. Adams lying on the floor but the latter was unable to speak.

The emergency ambulance corps was summoned and Dr. C. C. Taylor found that the woman was dead. The body was left there and the medical examiner notified. The bottle containing the mixture which Mrs. Adams had taken, was brought to the emergency hospital, where it was procured by Dr. Garlick. Though no official examination of the contents had been made, it was stated that the contents appeared to be a mixture of carbolic acid and whiskey.

BABY IN SERIOUS CONDITION AFTER SWALLOWING OIL

Eighteen Months Old Child Drinks Most of Kerosene Bottle's Contents.

Drinking kerosene oil that was in a bottle on the floor of its home, 13 month old Pedro Russo of 35 Reservoir avenue was taken to St. Vincent's hospital this afternoon by his parents and is said to be in a serious condition.

The child was crawling about the floor of the home and in the kitchen saw the bottle of kerosene which was standing in one corner. The child picked up the bottle and raising it to his lips had drunk most of the contents, nearly a quart, before the agonized mother saw what he was doing.

Immediately the child was taken to the office of Dr. John F. Canavan at Thompson street and North avenue and as he saw that the child was in a serious condition, he took it to St. Vincent's hospital. At press hour, the surgeons at the hospital were working on the child and had cleaned his stomach.

CARRANZA TOLD THAT U. S. ASKS SPEEDY ACTION

Washington, July 11.—General Carranza has been notified that negotiations for the settlement of border difficulties need not await the return of Secretary Lansing from his vacation. It is expected here that Carranza will propose a formal rather than informal conversation between Ambassador Arredondo and the state department. American officials will accede to any plan which assured quick action. War department officials had no reports upon the discounted rumors of a revolt in the Carranza garrison at Chihuahua City.

The Mexican embassy issued a formal denial of the report. Reports credited to American refugees that two American sailors were killed recently at Tampico when their launch was fired upon by Carranza soldiers, were denied by the state and navy departments.

Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate south winds.

U-BOAT FREIGHTER REALLY WARSHIP, CLAIM OF ENTENTE

Though Designed and Used as Merchant Vessel, Craft is Potentially a Man-of-War, is Representation Made to State Department—United States Naval Experts Begin Examination to Determine Status of Huge Submersible.

Washington, July 11.—Representations have been made to the state department by the British and French embassies, setting up the claim that the German merchant submarine Deutschland is potentially a warship, even though designed and used as a merchant vessel.

Navy Experts Visit Ship.

Baltimore, Md., July 11.—American navy officers, detailed by the navy department to determine the status of the German submarine Deutschland, went aboard the craft today.

Captain Koenig, commander of the Deutschland, was not there to receive them but they were shown through the vessel by the marine superintendent of the North German Lloyd line with her commander's permission. It was announced, on the arrival of the navy officers that Capt. Koenig had no objection to the inspection.

The work of unloading the cargo of the Deutschland began shortly after 9 o'clock. The cases of dyestuffs were stored inside the warehouse at the base of the pier.

PARALYSIS KILLS 32 MORE; DISEASE SPREADS IN N. Y.

Day's-Records Show That 195 New Cases Have Been Reported in City.

New York, July 11.—A decided increase in the numbers of deaths and new cases in the epidemic of infantile paralysis was reported today. During the last 24 hours 195 new cases developed in the five boroughs of New York city and there were 32 deaths.

STEPNEY MECCA FOR THOSE WHO FLEE NEW YORK

With one known case of infantile paralysis existing in Bridgeport, about 300 known cases of septic sore throat, 1,200 refugee children already here from New York city to escape the infantile scourge, 25 of whom are definitely recorded as having come from quarantined blocks, Mayor Wilson took personal supervision of the situation.

Every available inspector has been ordered to assist the school nurses in their work at the boat landing and railway stations, and plans are today being discussed to avail of the many physicians who have volunteered to guard the highway entrances to Bridgeport which are declared to be the main arteries of travel for the New York refugees.

Stepney is today known to be the objective point of hundreds of New York children who are being sent through Bridgeport by the New York Settlement society. This fact became public today when the local health department was notified by the New York authorities that automobile loads of children had been inspected and passed by them as immune from contagion. They will be permitted passage through this city today.

The meeting of the health board tonight may result in radical measures for the protection of Bridgeport, for it is unofficially announced that several reports to be submitted by Health Officer E. A. McEllan and his subordinate inspectors will recommend additional inspectors and plans for inspecting every person coming by trolley or roadway. Mayor Wilson will attend the meeting.

No child from New York or surrounding boroughs may enter the city of Bridgeport today without a pass signed by one of the local health department nurses or inspectors.

Reports received by Dr. McEllan today from his staff shows that 1,200 children have been inspected and passed into this city. Of this number 25 cases are from quarantined districts in Bridgeport and one is known to have come directly from a house in which infantile paralysis patients were confined. These suspects are being visited daily by nurses and will be closely observed.

Because of the fact that several refugees in this city have been found to have changed residences after arrival, passes are being issued to all incoming children passed by the inspectors and lodging house keepers and residents are warned to take no strange children into their homes unless in possession of such a pass. It is estimated that with 1,200 arrivals by train and boat within a period of three days, a much larger number have arrived by automobile. There are probably 3,000 refugees in Bridgeport and surrounding towns today.

Besides furnishing valuable literature for use in quarantine emergency the New York health department has informed the local authorities that Federal restrictions against persons leaving New York city probably will be enforced within the next few days.

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Count von Bernstorff, Ambassador from Germany to the United States, announced this morning that tomorrow he would go to Baltimore "officially to see the underwater liner Deutschland and congratulate its commander."

"I am exceedingly anxious to see the Deutschland," Count von Bernstorff said, "because, as all Germans are, I am proud of its exploit. I am going to Baltimore, however, only as a German citizen and not as the ambassador."

The Count denied there was a letter for President Wilson aboard the Deutschland. Asked what the mail sacks contained, which were carried aboard the Deutschland, he said: "You must not forget that we have had no mail from Germany for months and the sending of the submarine here was the first chance to send it and, of course, there was a great deal of it."

In reply to a query as to the intentions of officers of the Deutschland to return, the ambassador said: "I want again to impress upon you that this is a trip entirely unofficial and once undertaken by the North German Lloyd Co. its return will be in the same capacity. The submarine, I should say, however, will not start on its return for several weeks. Certainly not for at least two weeks. On its return I shall be very happy to entrust it with some mail from this side."

State Dept. Foresees No Protest By Allies On U-Boat's Status

Washington, July 11.—No diplomatic complications were seen by federal officials today in the arrival at Baltimore of the German super-submarine Deutschland, if examination establishes the vessel is a merchantman and nothing else. A ruling on the craft's status will be made when a report coming from Collector of Customs Ryan at Baltimore is gone over probably within 36 hours.

There were no prospects today that representatives here of the allied governments would protest if the submarine is held to be a merchantship. The British and French embassies have asked the state department to satisfy itself of the vessel's character but no protest against the boat's entrance into American waters was made.

Navy officers have been detailed to assist the Baltimore collector in examining the submarine.

Acting Secretary Polk said he anticipated no protests from the allied governments against a decision generally believed by officials to be forthcoming, that the Deutschland is an unarmed freighter. He also pointed out that the state department is concerned with the vessel itself and not with disposal of her cargo. The latter is subject to the treasury department's regulations which will govern discharge and acceptance.

The state department, it was officially declared, will not concern itself with reported objections by Canadian nickel interests to exportation of nickel on the Deutschland. Agreements of American purchasers of Canadian nickel not to re-export the metal, Acting Secretary Polk explained, were "very private and no resort could be had to the state department to interfere with nickel shipments on the German super-submarine."

U-BOAT FREIGHTER MAY BE UNABLE TO TAKE NICKEL CARGO

Baltimore, July 11.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland began today to discharge her cargo, principally dyestuffs.

The Deutschland's cargo will be placed in a bonded warehouse, to be disposed of later by the local representative of the vessel's owners.

A question has arisen whether the submarine will be permitted to take back to Germany a large quantity of nickel that is on the dock to which she is moving.

(Continued on Page Two.)